United Kingdom, for checking the of destitute aliens, to institute a of husbandry in Ireland and other DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Notable Speeches by Sir William Harcourt and A. J. Balfour. The ceremony was finished at 2:25 p. m. reached by every one who impartially in-the formidable if it had any founda-The House of Commons resumed business vertigates; he will be convinced that there tion in fact, but I defy him to find any The ceremony was finished at 2:25 p. m at 4 o'clock and was soon crowded. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, were

cheered by their respective partisans as they took their seats. After the new members of Parliament had been sworn in, the Ministers announced the various bills to be introduced in accordance with the Queen's speech. The Speaker then read the Queen's speciel, after which Mr. George J. Goschen. jr., Conservative member for the East Grinsted division of Sussex, moved the address in reply. In moving the address, Mr. Goschen said he trusted that the negotiations regarding the Venezuelan question would result not only in a satisfactory settlement, but in a complete reconciliation and firm friendship between Great Britain and her kindred across the Atlantic. Continuing, Mr. Goschen made a glowing reference to the outburst of patriotic feeling in Canada and in the British colonies during the recent political crisis.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he was rejoiced at the paragraph in the Queen's speech with regard to Venezuela, as it held out the hope that the question could be settled at an early date. He added that no words that could impede such a settlement would fall from him. This remark was greeted with loud cheers, as it disposes of the report that the Liberal leaders had determined to make an attack on the government's policy in regard to Venezuela, which course, necessarily, would have led to an exchange of warm remarks, which might have impeded the progress of settlement of the dispute. Continuing, Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that misunderstandings toth in England and the United States existed and had caused ruffled feelings on both sides. The idea that America and Great Britain disputed the question of Monroeism was nothing new or extraordinary. Monroeism, he asserted, was not a principle of international law, but one of national policy, to which the follow such an event, and they are not ericans have a traditional and passion ate attachment, and it was the same doctrine by virtue of which Great Britain had interfered in various states when her interests were affected.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Sir William Harcourt also said: "I am in offlire agreement with Lord Salisbury when he says the United States have a perfect right to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected and they are entitled to judge whether their interests are affected and in what measure they shall be sustained. That is a general doctrine on which all states act. On this is founded the balance of power, and on that ground Great Britain interposed in Belgium, Greece, Turkey and many other places. The Monroe doctrine is not an extension of the principle; it is a limitation of what other states claim to exercise everywhere. President Monroe limited it to the American continet, and the United States, following the wise teaching of Washington, have de clared their disinclination and determination not to interfere in the controversies of the uropean powers, but they have declared the controversies of the American continent to be of special interest to themselves, and they will judge when and how they are called on to interfere. That feeling is not disputed in the Queen's speech, and I rejoice to see that it states a wish to co-operte with the government of the United States, and the only practical question remaining is whether the doctrine has been invaded in the case of Venezuela. The United States have not made any pronent on this question, but have appointed a commission to inform their judgments upon the subject

"It has been stated that the appointmen of this commission was an offense to the eople and government of Great Britain. ppily the government does not take that w. The commission is to inform the government of the United States, With which our government desires to co-operate How can the United States of America co perate with us unless they have the information which will enable them to co-operate n settling the boundary. I regret the delay publication of the English case. should have thought that before Secretary Olney was answered all the materials would have been ready to lay before the United States and the world at large. We do not desire to claim any territory to which we are not clearly entitled, and the question is what is that territory? It is the business ettlement in such a matter. Diplomacy has had this matter in hand for half a century, and a mighty bad hand it has made of it, in my opinion. It is not creditable that a question of this character should have been allowed to fester until it has broken out into a dangerous sore to breed bad blood between two great nations. It is the first duty of the government to take measures without Gelay to heal this sore. (Loud cheers.)

SPEEDY SOLUTION DEMANDED. "What the country demands without distinction of party is that the dispute should be brought to an honorable solution promptly. (Cheers.) If it is proved that the rights of Venezuela have not been invaded by Great Britain, the United States of America will have no cause for complaint. If we have occupied territory to which we have no title we must not make any pretense to maintain that occupation. The question must be settled on the evidence, and what objection can be raised to arbitrament of a third party? The people of Great Britain and the United States of America have already settled important questions by arbitration, and it cannot be admitted that this question is beyond the reach of arbitration. The government does not reject arbitration, and the only question left is the limitation of the boundary. There is a general desire that justice

Referring to the Transvaal, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt paid a high complimen to Mr. Chamberlain for his skillful conducof the affair, and said that he thought his tory had but few examples of such moderation as had been displayed by President iger under circumstances of unparal-

eled provocation. Turning to Armenia, Sir William Harcourt said that, to say that the reterence to thi ubject in the Queen's speech is disappointing and totally unworthy of the subject, will represent the feeling of the country. Continuing, he remarked: "These crimes are matters for our special concern, as we are parties to the guarantee of the powers. The whole point of the treaty of Berlin is that there was a covenant on the part of the Sultan to carry out reforms and Under the Cypress convention reat Britain especially covenants to dend Turkey in Asia, in return for which Turkey covenants to protect Christians in Armenia. The support we have given Tur-key was conditioned on the covenants which the Sultan has foully broken. Is his to be the outcome of the great Anglo-Turkey policy of 1878?" Continuing, Sir William Harcourt de scribed Lord Salisbury's recent speech on the subject of Armenia as an "unparal-leled confession of diplomatic insolvency

and national impotence. Passing to the other topics of the speech. Sir William Harcourt expressed confidence that the House would support the necessary increase in the navy. He concluded his speech by saying: "I am glad to find that the government has not contemplated a return to protection or tampering with

Balfour's Reply to Harcourt.

Hen. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the

Treasury and Conservative leader in the House, was loudly cheered when he arose to reply to the Liberal leader. He said: "Sir William Vernon Harcourt has devoted much time to attacking views which the government has never held. Neither I nor my friends ever said that the Monroe doctrine was one to which we had a right to object It is of British origin and I do not see any reason why we should criticise it. The American commissioners (on the Venezuelan boundary) have applied to us to aid them with any information we have on the Venesuelan question and we have promised to rive them all the information we are able give at the earliest possible moment. heers.) No false pride or diplomatic punc-lio will be allowed to stand in the way of ment as far as we are concerns there are duties requiring nent. We owe a duty to our children. With reference to permanent arbitration nies, and those occupying them, and the Prime Minister expressed the belief atry would not deserve to retain the that, between the extremes of unrestricted

confidence of the colonies unless we convinced them that we were ready and will-ing to defend them, and in a case in which we are right we should not abandon them.

"It is impossible to foresee with certainty what will be the general conclusions arrived at by the American commission or by those called on to investigate the British claim But one conclusion, I am certain, will be has never been the slightest intention on the part of this country to violate the substance or essence of the Monroe doctrine. Whatever other conclusion the commission may arrive at, it will most assuredly reach the conclusion that no desire to push beyoud the due limit of the frontler of this empire has ever been the animating cause which moved British diplomacy in this longdrawn-out controversy. If this conclusion be fairly and frankly set before the citizens of the United States one of their greatest preoccupations will be set at rest. They will feel no need to suspect, on the part of this country, anything in the nature of an invasion of a principle of policy which both they and we cherish.

"I should rejoice if, out of this evil should spring some general system of arbitration. If that were the issue, I should feel that all misunderstandings and evils done had been more than removed and that a permanent guarantee of good will between the the conclusion of the speech the address English-speaking nations on the two sides of the Atlantic had been attained for all

Turning then to the Transvaal question, Mr. Balfour said: "The armed forces of the chartered company will, of course, be transferred to an imperial officer without delay. There is, therefore, no possibility of a repetition of the recent deplorable event. The government proposes, as soon as the pend-ing trials are concluded, that there shall be a full inquiry into the facts and history of Passing then to the subject of Armenia, Mr. Balfour said: "Lord Salisbury's speech

to the Nonconformist Unionist Association accurately described Great Britain's obligations. There is nothing in the Berlin or the Cyprus treaties requiring the powers or England singly to go to war to compel the Turks to carry out their pledges." Mr. Balfour pointed out the impossibility of individual action on the part of Great Britain. He said in this connection: "Short of bringing upon ourselves the prospect of a possi-European conflagration, we could have done no more in the direction of helping those unhappy people than we have done. Let the House and the country remember that we alone among nations of Europe do not include the United States, which know at one time was with us) feel deeply and earnestly on this subject of the horrors done in Armenia. Foreign nations see only the inevitable evil that must overtake Europe if the Eastern question is reopened."

Mr. Balfour further pointed out that foreign nations think of all the rivalries and disputes and perhaps wars that would prepared to lift a finger to assist Great Britain in carrying out reform. While, unhappily, there is no sign of Turkish statesmen seeing the error of their ways, he would never regret being the follower of a government which at all events did its best to induce Turkey to take the only course to secure the permanence of the Ottoman

Hon. James Dryce reminded the Hous that it was a government of which Lord Salisbury was a member which deprived the Armenians of Russian protection under the treaty of San Stefano and substituted the treaty of Berlin, by which England undertook the moral responsibility for the protection of the Armenians. The govern ment, he added, would have to explain which power it was that upset the European concert Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, First Lord of

Admiralty, rising at this point, retorted: "It was Mr. Gladstone who inthe European concert. Turkish failure to execute promised reforms re-lieved us from the obligation to defend the Turkish integrity." The House of Commons thereupon adtourned. The Parnellite members of the Irish Par-liamentary party to-day decided to introduce three amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, including home rule, political amnesty and local government

At a meeting of the Radical party of the House of Commons to-day it was decided to support the general principle of arbitration in any differences arising between Great Britain and the United States.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Rosebery Speaks for Liberals and Sal isbury for Himself.

When business was resumed in the House of Lords, Baron Stanmore moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, and in so doing expressed sympathy with her Majesty and the royal family in their grief over the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg. Baron Stanmore also congrapulated the government on its attitute toward British Guiana, and said there was no subject for dispute, as it was as reasonable to question the British claim as it would be to raise a similar question with respect to the possession of the Channel island, which once belonged to the Duchy of Normandy.

Lord Rosebery spoke next. He referred to the ominous omission from the Queen's speech of the usual reference to the friendship of the foreign powers. He ridiculed the fulsome eulogy bestowed upon Colonial Secretary Chamberlain "as if no previous British Minister ever did his duty," remarked his Lordship. He approved the government policy in the Transvaal, but he hought it unfortunate that the new poet laureate had been permitted to publish a glowing eulogy of the Jameson raid. He warned Mr. Chamberlain, in boasting of his conduct of the colonial policy, not to indulge in puerile reflection calculating needlessly to irritate the foreign powers. The Venezuelan difficulty, he said, was no new one, and they had all tried their hands at it. But now the intervention of the United States offered a guarantee of the permanence of any settlement that might be effected. He interpreted the ref-

erence in the Queen's speech to mean that some negotiations were proceeding between England and America. He rejoiced at that innouncement, because it indicated a way to issue from the impasse produced by Lord Salisbury's dispatch and President Cleveland's message, and gave promisthat the United States would see that Venezuela faithfully executed any settlement arrived at. He welcomed the movement on both sides of the Atlantic in favor of permanent arbitration.

Turning then to the subject of Armenia Lord Rosebery said that he hoped the House would receive fuller information than was contained in the curt, cold allusion in the Queen's speech. Lord Salisbury's brave words toward the Sultan, he said, had not been followed by brave deeds. The noble Marquis had been forced to abandon the cause of the Armenians. Surely some course might have been adopted between a crusade and apathy.

Lord Salisbury's Speech.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the Prime Minister, was received with loud cheers as he arose to reply to the criticisms of Lord Rosebery, the ex-Prime Minister. He said "No sympathy with the Armenians would justify us in facing calamities, compared with which the Crimean war would sink into insignificance." After a feeling reference to the death of Prince Henry of Batcuarantee on the part of the powers of tenburg, Lord Salisbury denied that anyment with France. Turning then to Venezuela, Lord Salisbury concurred in Lord Rosebery's views that America's mixture in the dispute had conduced to satisfactory results more rapidly than if the United States had not interfered.

Speaking of the Venezuela controversy, Lord Salisbury, replying to some points made in Lord Rosebery's speech, said: "I do not think that the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite unnecessary for the United States. Considering the positions of Venezuela in the Caribbean sea, it was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in it than we should feel an interest in Holland and Belgium, and from that point of view I trust the negotiations will continue. I do not like to go further into a question obviously undesirable to state in the condition of negotiations at present, but I have had an increasing belief during the past few weeks that we shall, perhaps, not till after long negotiations find some satisfactory settlement and all danger of a rupture of relations between the two nations be entirely removed. (Cheers.) At the same time, I do not wish the House to think that we have arrived at any agreement. I think

we are rightly relying upon the question 'America attaches more unrestricted value to that mode of adjusting controversies than has hitherto been done here; but I believe that means may be found by a combination of negotiations with arbitration to bring the matters which are not difficult to a settlement. The great obstacle has been Venezue la's extravagant claims, and it was not following the customary international policy when Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations because they could not obtain the precise limit of territory they desired. But for that action I believe the difficulty would have been settled long ago."

arbitration of all subjects, which it was imossible for the two nations to adopt, and the former practice, which, perhaps, used arbitration too little, a middle term may be ound which will effectually diminish the

chance of conflict. "Now as to Armenia," was Lord Salisbury's way of taking up the next topic of his speech. "Lord Rosebery's spirited denunciation of the government would have been more formidable if it had any foundastipulation in the Berlin treaty that could be construed into an undertaking or threat to fight Turkey on behalf of the Armenians." He warned the Sultan, he continued, of what would happen if he ignored the opinion of Europe, and he repeated that the Sultan was running very great danger by such deflance, if he relied on the European fear of what would happen if the Turkish empire disappeared. He was inclined to believe that Europe would delay such a catastrophe the longest possible, but if the present state of things continued its natural consequences could not indefinitely be delayed. Lord Rosebery had accused the government of inaction, but when, in May last, land's demands were not conceded.

he himself had been in power, he did not give any sign of resorting to force if Eng-The remainder of the speech was merely a repetition of Lord Salisbury's speech to the Nenconformist Union Association. Upon was agreed to.

HER STORIES UNTRUE.

(Continued from First Page.) opinion is that the girl is seeking notoriety. In a talk with relatives of the dead girl they are of the opinion that she did not know the Hollingsworth girl and think that Miss Bryan never saw her at Terre Haute. The family does not believe the Hollingsworth story at all. The rings worn by Miss Bryan were, it is thought, three in number. An opal ring was the largest, and it had some peculiarities that would cause it to be recognized by any one who had ever seen it. The stone was a present to Miss Bryan, and was of the dery variety, containing a number of white spots. The stone had not been polished very much and was set by a local jeweler, who gave it what is known as a Tiffany setting. Miss Bryan also had a friendship ring consisting of two small wire coils with double knots tied in them, and she

also had a moonstone ring. The report that A. W. Early, the telegraph operator who was relieved on Sunday, is to go on the lecture platform at Hamilton, O., the home of Walling, causes a smile here. There are no new develop-ments here since the Hollingsworth tale.

No Requisitions at Present. FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 11. - Governor Bradley will not, for the present at least, issue requisitions for the murderers of Pearl Bryan, who are now in jail at Cin-cinnati. His reasons for this are that The final money State Inspector Lester, who has just returned from Newport, where he was sent to investigate the murder, reports that there is nothing to show that the murder was committed in Kentucky. "I can demolish any theory that seems to show that the murder was committed on this side of the river," said he this morning.

SHE WILL MAKE A SENSATION. May Hollingsworth Now Proposes to Appear in Cincinnati.

May Hollingsworth closed her sensational appearance as an important witness in the Pearl Bryan case yesterday afternoon. She had to be requested to leave police headquarters, for she lingered there and might be making confessions yet if the police had not tired of listening to her. Miss Hollingsworth was grieved when told that she would not be taken to Cincinnati as a witness, and n her disappointment some see a probable motive for her strange stories.

But Miss Hollingsworth is not to be prevented from going to Cincinnati by any unkind decision of the police. She announces that she will go there alone, and already has outlined a sensational part she has to play in the tragedy connected with the death of Pearl Bryan. The world may hear more of Laura May Hollingsworth, although Superintendent Colbert declares that he is tired of listening to her many strange and un-

natural stories. Before leaving headquarters Miss Hollingsworth outlined her plans. She will depart for Cincinnati sometime to-day, but the time and train are secrets held by her alone. She will go there unknown, incog., as it were, and the people of Cincinnati may not know that Laura May Hollingsworth is with them. She will register at a quiet hotel under an assumed name and there await her turn, which will be at the climax of the horrible case. Miss Hollingsworth will wait until the trial of "the boys" has commenced. She will attend that trial veiled as the myserlous woman in black and get everybody to guessing. From her disguise she will watch the proceedings and wait patiently for the climax. When the last scene comes Miss Hollingsworth will step forward. She will walk firmly to the bar of justice, before which the innocent and persecuted scoundrels stand, and there flaunt the letter which Scott Jackson has written. She will acknowledge herself to be no other than Laura May Hollingsworth, of Indianapolis, who holds the key to the case. The letter will be read, the truth made known and Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling will be free. The trial will end with this sensation, according to the plans of Miss Hollingsworth, and, as the books have it, all will end well. In her calculations she seems to forget the fate of poor Pearl Bryan, the sufferings of those who were near and dear to her and the rascality of the men who led her to her death. Miss Hollingsworth, in her last statement, spoke only of effects and intimated holding great secrets. She insists that she still has the letter which Scott lackson wrote describing the death of Pear! Bryan and the mutilation of her body. The police are disgusted with Miss Hollingsworth and her stories. They believe

that she cannot speak the truth and that she is seeking notoriety, probably with the hope of a trip to Cincinnati. The police now believe that she wrote the letter which called attention to the case. All efforts to find Hall Radeliffe have proved fruitless and it is recalled with what alacrity she stated the initials stood for his name. The police cannot believe she knows absolutely nothing about the case, because of her familiarity with the characters, but the conclusion was reached that she knows nothing which

will be of value. Late yesterday afternoon Miss Hollingsworth was told to go. She remained long enough to make a statement of her intentions, which were offered in a dramatic manner, and then she passed out into the world, leaving behind memories of long examinations, tiring investigations and a very The police believe that perhaps she knows

oor opinion of herself. just enough of the case to have manufactured her stories from it. There are some who believe she met Pearl Bryan here and was acquainted with her sad story and her purpose. Some believe that she knows Scott Jackson and is in love him, and she has used her acquaintance with the case to

Business Embarrassments. NEW YORK, Feb. 11 .- Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court, to-day appointed Leon S. Keller receiver for the Dickel Riding Academy, on application of a majority of its trustees for a dissolution of the corporation. Liabilities, \$35,206.85; assets, \$10,-153.92. The company was incorporated in March, 1894, with a capital stock of \$100,000 TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.-Bank Commissionar Breidenthal to-day ordered the Valley State Bank at Hutchison to close its doors and wired that he would be there to take possession.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, O., Feb. 11 .-The depositors of the defunct City Bank, which yesterday made an assignment will lose heavily. The supposition is that they will be paid about 20 cents on the dollar.

Libel Suit for \$250,000.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11 .- A libel suit of very incommon dimensions was brought in the Circuit Court here to-day by Daniel Sullivan, a banker of San Antonio, against the Strahom-Hutton-Evans Commission Company, of this city, one of the largest live stock firms in the West. The suit is based on a letter written by the defendant company to J. M. Chithim, a prominent business man of San Antonio. which, the plaintiff alleges, has caused very great injury to his reputation in consequence of its contents being made public and he asks damages to the amount of

Mark Maher's Body to Be Exhumed. CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-Application was this afternoon made to Judge Carter, of the County Court, for permission to exhume and hold a post-mortem examination on the body of the late Mark Maher, who died in Hot Springs about a week ago while on his wedding trip. Maher leaves an estate of \$200,000. He had recently been divorced and his first wife claims that the decre

DODGE THE SOLDIERS December, 1791, was not the jurist William Chark, who died at Vincennes Nov. 11, 1802,

SCHEME OF PRIZE FIGHTERS WHO DO NOT FEAR INTERFERENCE.

The \$10,000 Turned Over to O'Rourke-American Consul at Juarez Says the Fight Will Come Off.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 11.-Consul Buford, the American representative at Juarez, thinks the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight will take place. He so declared in an interview this morning. What action he will take he declined to say, but admitted that he had received instructions as to what he was to do in the event that the pugilists attempted to meet in the ring. "I believe that the big fight will take place," the General Clark was presented with a sword consul said with an air of confidence, "but I shall not see it. I might were the conditions concerning me different. I have re- bread." Mr. English's analysis of the traceived instructions from Washington. They are, of course, secret, and I am not at liberty to talk. I am convinced, however, | Clark was twice presented with a sword by that the fight will take place."

The Mexican officials of Chihuahua and possible, but the Governor and Mayor seem Grove, Ky., Feb. 13, 1818. to doubt their separate and joint power to prevent the fight. Miguel Ahumada, Gover- TESTING THE X RAYS nor of Chihuahua, has arrived, accompnied by the gubernatorial guard. He speaks little

Governor Ahumada will remain in Juarez until after the next bull fight, which will be next Sunday. Tito Arriela, Mayor of the city of Juarez, said to-day: "Like his Excellency, I should like to see the prize fight, but I am in sympathy with him and shall co-operate with him as far as is in my

Col. Taravez, in charge of the Mexican soldiers, has 250 at his command here, including rural cavalry and infantry at the garrison. They are mounted and are the flower of the Mexican soldiery. They are at points nine miles up the Rio Grande and six miles below Juarez. From the character of the country it is believed the fighters can cross the border, bring off the fight and get back to home territory before | produce the most penetrating ray in a bulb the Mexican soldiers can reach the battle- of his own invention, which he called a fluground. Enoch Rector, the kinetoscope man, says the fight shall take place. He says that the kinetoscope plan is the only chance for him to get back his \$17,000 and Dan he could produce the X rays with it at any sted to-day in the moment, beyond the shadow of a doubt,

he was more than delighted with the success hands of Tom O'Rourke, selected as final of his many experiments. Assisted by his stakeholder, after a wrangle, Maher wanting Sam Austin. Fitzsimmons's represent workmen. Mr. Edison began his day's exative. Julien, said Austin was prejudiced and suggested O'Rourke. Austin turned over the ten-thousand-dollar stake to found that they were strong enough to

A telegram was received here to-day from William A. Brady, announcing that he would not be at the ringside, but that from the bulb. Up to this time he had only Smith would challenge the winner on behalf of Corbett. or eight inches. He had carefully prepared There was a story affoat to-night to the effect that George Dixon had been a cardboard containing thirty small speci-

No Fighting in Arizona.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 11.-The Governor and Adjutant-general to-day issued orders to the military companies at Phoenix, Yuma and Tucson to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. This action was caused by the private advices that Stuart intends to load his fighters and their audience on the car at El Paso and make a quick run into Arizona, where it is believed the fight can be pulled off near San Simon station without molestation. This would be ess than four hours' running from El Paso, and tents could be pitched and the big fight settled before the authorities could get to the ground. Governor Hughes is determine that the fight shall not occur on Arizons soil. United States Attorney Ellinwood has been called into consultation and it is under stood that Governor Hughes has telegraphed to the Interior Department, suggesting that a strong force of United States deputy marshals shall be stationed at the border to block the fighters if they turn this way.

REBELLION MAY RESULT.

Manitoba Is Determined Not to R store Parochial Schools.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-The Times-Herald special from Ottawa, Ont., says: The introduction of the remedial bill in Parliament to-day caused the wildest excitement in Manitoba, the province most directly interested in the passage of the measure. The Greenway government openly announces that any attempt to coerce Manitoba into submission will bring on serious trouble, Rebellion is likely to follow, and a civil war is a possibility. The Conservatives of Manitoba, realizing the danger which threatens the province and fearing a race and creed war following the passage of the bill which restores parochial schools to Roman Catholics, have gone so far as to warn the Dominion government to consider the consequences of hasty action in the matter. The galleries of Parliament were crowded today when the Minister of Justice introduced the bill. All the papers and documents relating to the school question were formal. submitted to the Legislature by Premier Greenway to-night. It is likely that the Premier's first step will be to appeal to the Privy Council of England.

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK a Time Was Brilliant.

The Sad Closing of a Career That for Review of Mr. English's "Conquest of the Northwest," in New York Nation. Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Va., Oct. 19, 1781. Indian troubles lessened when the natives were no longer instigated or led by the British; the provisional treaty of peace ensued, Nov. 30, 1782; cessation of hostilities was agreed upon at Versailles Jan. 20, 1783, proclaimed by Congress April II, concluded at Paris Sept. 3, and ratified Jan. 14, 1784. The cession by Virginia of all her lands northwest of the Ohio was effected March 1, 1784, and the Territory of the Northwest became organized under the ordinance of 1787, with the motto, "Meliorem lapsa locavit." But before the great drama was ended George Rogers Clark was ordered off the stage of events. He was relieved of his command July 2, 1783-that is, he was simply dropped. He had never been an officer of the Continental army, and on the necessary reduction of Virginia troops he was thrown out "with thanks," but without the decencies or even the necessaries of life. He retired to Kentucky to neglect, to humiliation, to dire stress of poverty, with the most injurious effect upon his health and morale. At that time the State actually owed him money; fifty years afterwards there was judged over \$30,000 due the administrators of his estate; it was not till twenty years after his dismissal, and six before his death, when he had become a majmed paralytic, that he was alowed a pension of \$100 a year. In 1783 we have the spectacle of the conqueror of the Northwest in Richmond to beg for bread. In 1792 he was still struggling with poverty; a letter written to his brother Jonathan. May 11, 1752, speaks of his account against the State as being " as just as the book we swear by:" and bitter must have been the reflections of one who could then say with truth, 'I have given the United States half the territory they possess." No kindly light ever led Clark on after 1783. In 1786 he was put in command of some operations against Indians which resulted fruitlessly and ignominiously, by open revolt of his men from his authority He retired to Vincennes, overwhelmed by this fresh disaster; his habits grew worse, and he did things which must have pained his friends then, even as they still make the judicious historian grieve. "Clark is play-ing hell," was the word on Dec. 12, 1786; and though Jefferson remained his staunch friend, and tried in 1791 to bring him up again, it was impossible to do so. In 1793 Clark made probably the greatest mistake of his life, enabling his enemies to affix a stigma of dishonor and even treason to a name already tarnished by private bad habits. He accepted a commission with the

the armies of France and Commander-in-

chief of the Revolutionary Legion on the

Mississippi river," against the Spanish, in

violation of international law and under

governmental condemnation. He may never

have meditated action against his own

country, but any such expedition as he had

in view was stopped by act of Congress of June 5, 1795, declaring the proposed opera-

tions unlawful. Clark's military career

closed forever, under a cloud. The remain-

der of this extremely copious and intensely

interesting work is largely occapied with minute details of the "Clark Grant." by acts of the Virginia Legislature of Jan. 2, Secret Meeting of Glass Makers. 1781, and of 1783, locating about 149,000 acres CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.-There was strictly secret meeting of glass manufacturof ground for allotment in severalty to the ers to-day. Those in attendance were: M. W. Wattson, H. Sellars McKee, W. Taeffer, C. W. Phillips, L. S. Cunningham and J. W. Athson, cf Pittsburg. The others present were H. D. Cable, of Chicago, and T. F. Hart, of Muncie, Ind. Their session was brief and all went home to-night. They nositively refuse to give out anything about officers and soldiers of the Idinois regiment. The survey of this land by one William Clark brings up the question of the three persons who bore that name, and Mr. English has succeeded in identifying them all. Surveyor William Clark, son of Benjamin Clark, brother of Marston Green Clark, and cousin of George Rogers Clark, seceased November or

WILL VOTE FOR QUAY nor yet the William Clark of "Lewis and Clark" fame. A facsimile of the patent issued by Edmund Rondolph, Governor of Virginia, Dec. 14, 1786, is given, and also another, of the original official plot, certified by Surveyor William Clark, with a roll of the man sketches of the appropriate of the sketches of the appropriate of the sketches of the appropriate of the sketches of the sketc PENNSYLVANIANS SAID TO BE UNITED FOR THE SENATOR. and other biographical data of the greatest ossible value. It seems that General G. R.

the men, sketches of the commissio

alytic. This grant was the origin of Clarks-

many lonely years, in oblivion and intem-perance. He was stricken with paralysis

after a drinking bout, fell in the fire, and so burned one of his legs before recovering

tract his attention from the misery of such

en operation. One of the most persistent

myths which have reached us is that when

he cried, "Damn the sword!" etc., or said,

"When Virginia needed a sword I gave her one. She sends me now a toy. I want

"little hatchet" of Washington. General

the Virginia Legislature-June 12, 1779, and

Feb. 20, 1812-at which latter date he was

placed on the pension list. He died at the

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS IN PHO-

TOGRAPHY BY MR. EDISON.

Is Expected to Accomplish Won-

ders-Prof. Hannel's Work.

periments by testing the X rays and soon

make an impression on a photographic plate

placed at a distance of seventeen inches

tried to photograph at a distance of seven

mens of as many different substances, in-

cluding iron, brass, lead, tin, antimony, bis-

muth, cadmium, platinum, copper, alumin-

ium, soft rubber, hard rubber, celluloid,

slate, ivory, gelatine, shellac, boric acid,

paper, vulcanized paper, gutta percha, rosin,

spearic acid, asphalt, amber, camphor, blood

albumen, glacial phosphoric, coin silver and

a section of a phonographic cylinder. He

placed this card close to the sensitive plate

at a distance of seventeen inches from the

fluorescent tube and exposed it to the rays

for fifty-two minutes. The result showed

that the rays had failed to penetrate the

strips of iron, brass, lead, tin, cadmium, an-

timony, bismuth, platinum, copper, coin

silver and glacial prosphoric acid. The best

rubber and gelatine, while the remaining

Mr. Edison had contemplated the photo-

deferred it, as he explained that he was not

ready to attempt such an experiment and

would not do so until he was fully satisfied

such an interesting work. Another experi-

ment which Mr. Edison made to-day was to

throw the rays through five pleces of wood,

each one-quarter of an inch in thickness

They were built in the form of a cone and

glued together. After an hour's exposure

electrician then made a wooden box with

an opening at the top and bottom, into

two inches in diameter. There was a space

of about eight inches between the ends of

nometer was placed so as to register the

heat generated by a gas jet which was

had been cut out and the five pieces of

wood above mentioned were inserted. The

heating of the box, Mr. Edison declared,

would make the plate much more sensitive

and he hoped for a better result than that

which he obtained from the cold plate

When the thermometer registered 210 de-

grees the current was turned on and an

exposure of a little over an hour was al-

lowed, but up to a late hour to-night the

result of the experiment was not made

the Rays Focused.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.-Since the discovery

of the method of photography by cathode

rays, Messrs. Wright, McLennan and Keel,

continuously experimenting. To-day they

made the remarkable discovery that pic-

tures may be taken practically instantane-

ously, instead of with a time exposure of

thirty or forty minutes. This they succeeded

n doing by covering the Crookes tube with

glass bell jar, by which they were enabled

which Professor Roentgen is understood to

have been experimenting unsuccessfully in

Germany. With an exposure of one min-

ate, Wright, McLennan and Keel photo-

graphed a medal inclosed in a leather case

and covered with a thickness of cardboard.

The ribbon attached to the medal could be

plainly seen in the negative. This is one of

he most important discoveries yet made

Prof. Hannel's Experiments.

SYRACUSE, N. Y:, Feb. 11 .- At the Syra-

cuse University, under the direction of

successful photographs are being made

with X rays of light. Last week, on the

second trial, the skeleton of a live frog

was photographed in an hour and fifteen

minutes exposure. Last night in a card-board box, a nickel, a dime, copper cent,

carbon lead pencil and steel key were pene-

trated. In another experiment, last night,

some bone buttons, link cuff buttons and

a piece of watch chain were imperfectly

penetrated, owing to an under exposure of

hirty minutes. Dr. Haanel covers the sen-

sitive dry plate with black paper to pro-

tect it from daylight and reduce exposure. He says that Edison cannot photograph the

Indiana and Silver.

The refusal of the Democratic editors of

Indiana, at a meeting held in Indianapolis

last Thursday, to adopt a resolution in

dorsing the votes of Senator Voorhees and

Turple in favor of the free coinage of sil-

ver ought to be a broad hint to those mer

that they are misrepresenting their con-

stituents. The resolution read: "We heart-

ily congratulate our Senators, Voorhees and

Turple, for their recent vote for the restora-

tion of silver," but it was laid on the table

by a vote of 18 to 8, and when a motion

was made to reconsider it was lost 20 to 13

There was scarcely a doubt before that

public sentiment in Indiana is overwhelm

ingly for sound money. It certainly is in

the Republican party in that State, and the

Republican plurality of 48,600 in the last

State election showed that Republican prin-

ciples predominate. Now that a majority

of the Democratic editors show by vote that

free silver sentiment no longer rules their

party, the standing of Indiana on the cur-

rency question cannot be considered in

doubt. Senators Voorhees and Turple, like

Senator Cameron, are misrepresenting the

attitude of their State on this important

brain because it is transparent.

Philadelphia Press.

Prof. Eugene Haanel, Ph. D., F. R. S. C.

focus the rays. This is a development for

of the School of Practical Science, have been

known.

in this line.

he result was that the first

he plate, while the two smaller

could not be distinguished at all.

pieces could be faintly

ones proved to be more impervious to the 2

Clark attended the meetings of the board from 1784 to March 14, 1810, the date of his last signature, after he had become par-Matthew, However, Says He Is Not a Candidate for the Presidency-Brenk in Dr. Hunter's Forces. ville, Ind., and various other towns along the Ohlo opposite Louisville and thence up-ward. The old General there dragged out

risburg to-day from Washington. While consciousness that erysipelas set in and there he attended a conference of a number amputation became necessary. This was of Republican leaders of this State, at early in 1809, before the days of anaesthetics, which it was decided to present the name which it was decided to present the name and the grisly old warrior lost his leg to the music of drum and fife, played to dis- of Senator Quay to the national Republican convention at St. Louis. Governor Hastings to-night gave out the following statement relative to Senator Quay's candidacy for the presidency: "I am for Quay if he is a candidate. Some time ago Quay assured me that if I deditions shows about as much truth in them sired the vote of the delegation from Pennas in the still more celebrated story of the sylvania in the national convention be sylvania in the national convention he would be for me. This I declined. I knew there was no show for my nomination, and was not hunting for compliments. Senator

> sylvania is the leading Republican protec-tion State in the Union and always safe, therefore she should never have a presidential candidate.' WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Ex-Representa-tive McDowell, of Pennsylvania, says Quay will have the solid delegation from the State at the St. Louis convention.

> Quay's candidacy would have twofold effect in Pennsylvania. It would reunite the par-

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, when questioned to-day, said that the interview made public by State Treasurer-elect Hay-wood, placing him in the field for Presi-He Invents a Fluorescent Tube That dent was unauthorized, and he made the positive declaration that he was not a candidate for the presidency, but admitted that he had not done anything to discour-ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 11.-Thomas A. Edage the movement, nor could he, to use his own language, prevent the boys from voting for him if they felt so disposed. He said very frankly that he could not expect to secure the solid delegation, for he would have opposition both in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, nor, on the other hand, could he tell how far the enthusiasm of his friends would affect the personnel of the delegation

in his favor. Hunter Loses Three Votes. FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 11.-Three Re publican members to-day led a break from Hunter with a view to creating a stampede some other Republican. Blackburn seems weaker among the Democrats and the Republicans hoped concessions might be made resulting in the election of a Republican. The Republicans who struck were Senators Carpenter, Hissen and Rummans, Senator Hissen, explaining his action, said he felt his first belief that Hunter could be elected was wrong, and believing the deadlock could be broken he would cast his vote for ex-Chief Justice Holt, who, he believed, could be elected. Senator Rummans voted for A. J. Cochran, of Maysville, and Senator Carpenter voted for Judge B. F. Bennett, of Greenup. Neither made an explanation of his vote. Populist Poor voted for Bate The vote stood: Hunter, 57; Blackburn, 56; scattering, 9. The majority of the Repubcans are inclined to stick to Hunter. There is a good deal of excitement in this city over the mysterious disappearance from the safe in the Governor's office of the papers and depositions of Hon. Jerry Porter, Republican, who is contesting the seat of Hon. Fletcher Dempsey as railroad nissioner from the First district. The apers were to have been used in the case. which was heard before the State Contest Board to-day, but when they looked in the safe for them they were missing. It is openly charged that they have been stolen. A Boom for W. C. Whitney.

results were obtained through the strips of aluminium, shellac, amber, camphor, soft JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 11.-It has been rumored for some time that there was a movement in this State on foot in the interest of William C. Whitney, of New York, graphing of the human brain to-day, but he for the Democratic presidential nomination Last December William S. McAllister, who held the position of general director of the that everything was in first-class shape for Southern educational campaign under the Democratic national committee at New York in the campaign of 1892, of which Mr. Whitney was a member, published a com munication and had it extensively circulated in the Southern and Eastern States. Mr Whitney's name was not mentioned in Mc three Allister's manifesto, but it had been understood by those close to him that it was a move in the interest of Whitney for President. McAllister enlisted in this movement the leading men in the State on both sides of the financial question, the free silwhich he inserted two metal tubes about verites joining it for the sake of expediency It has taken definite form in the last few days by the circulation of calls in differen these tubes on the inside of the box. A therparts of the State, which were numerously signed, upon Whitney to enter the race. One of these calls was to-day circulated in lighted at the bottom of the lower tube and both houses of the Legislature, and a magelatine dry plate was carefully placed on jority signed it. To-morrow they propos the inside of the box facing the fluorescent tube. On this side of the box a square piece to issue an address to the country, setting forth the importance of concessions as a basis of harmony in the Democratic party, the importance of winning the next national election, Whitney's availability, etc., and formally calling upon him to allow his name

First Delegates Elected in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-The first delegates elected from Illinois to the national Republican convention were chosen to-night at the Sixth congressional district convention. Samuel B. Raymond and Graeme Stewart were named without opposition to represent the district at St. Louis. No instructions were given, and the delegates will therefore be free to vote as they please for a presidential candidate. It is under-stood that Messrs. Raymond and Stewart will vote for Senator Cullom if his name is presented to the national convention as that of a candidate for President, With Cullom not a candidate, it is said that Mr. Raymond will vote for Reed. It is claimed that the second choice of Mr. Stewart is Allison. Edwin D. Cook was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

Hester Prynne's Song. Ripple of the brook, and rest of the sun shine

Asleep under the trees; Restless am I as the water's murmur And wandering breeze. Sunlight flies from me ere I near it, The brook's moan stays! Grief never dies from me; still I hear it, Through nights and days, Sob 'mid the woodland, the stream intoning My heart's own woe. Ah, sad brooklet, why still art moaning? What dost thou know? Is it a secret of this dark forest Told unto thee. Fearsomely wrong, that thou abhorrest, And so must flee. Whispering ever the hapless tidings?

Couldst thou but seize, Hushing thy plaint with my spirit's tidings, I should find peace! -From Damrosch's "Scarlet Letter."

ONE VOLUME WILL COST \$25,000. Rage for Grangerism Among Members of Boston's Odd Book Club. Boston Herald.

About a hundred years ago a certain Rev. James Granger, then a man well advanced in years, thought of the idea of taking choice books of that period upon subjects in which he was particularly interested, and inter-leaving them with 11lustrations from other sources, which were suggested by the text of the original book. His acquaintances came to look upon him with suspicion, and he was criticised severely for the destructive habits which followed his example among the book collectors of that day. To obtain a plate or a portrait desired to embellish any particuhar volume these book collectors of Granger's time would destroy any other book in which it could be found. This idea was commonly called "extra illustrating," but the prominence taken by Rev. Mr. Granger in the hobby of that day was such that the term "Grangerizing a book" fully explained the process through which it had passed to all familiar with such matters. The organization known as the Club of Odd Volumes in this city has taken up this Grangering process with a degree of enthusiasm that shows a keen appreciation of its interest to all lovers of books, and some of the work of its members would delight the heart of the fine old English gentleman who originated the idea. might not be fair to tell how much money is expended by these men in indulgir their love for this hobby; they are all abundantly able to bear the expense, and those who come after them will have the fun of enjoying their work without the labor which they cheerfully give to it. This club has a very limited membership, and there is probably no other city in the country where so many men are associated together with similar tastes. There is a constant rivalry among the members of the organization to outdo each other, and the possession of a rare print, engraving or other illustration which has been sought for by some associate in the

HARMLESS, SATISFYING HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 11.-State Treasurer-elect Haywood returned to Har-TOBACCO **Nicotine Neutralized** E-NERVOUS

ty on broad and everlasting foundations which every true Republican would welcome, and it would help to dispel the idea abroad in the country that because Pennclub unsuccessfully is looked upon as victory of no mean importance. One o the members of the Odd Volume Club is credited with an intention of beating the record in this particular line of effort, and those best acquainted with the probable expense of carrying out the particular hobby in which he is interested say that it will involve him in an expenditure of no less than \$25,000 before the book upon which he is engaged is completed. The subject which has engrossed his attention is one of universal interest, and if he lives to omplete his present intentions in its treatment it is safe to say that Boston will possess the rarest "one copy edition" book down to the history of modern book col-

PRESENTS ARE MISSING.

The Mikado's Gifts to Mrs. Gresham Cannot Be Found.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.-The Tribune says: Presents from the Emperor of Japan to Mrs. Walter Q. Gresham, widow of the Secretary of State, have gone astray somewhere between Washington and Chicago. Shinichiro Kurino, the Japan Minister. who arrived in Chicago on Sanday night. expected to make the formal presentation to Mrs. Gresham yesterday. Otto Gresham called on the Minister in the morning at the Auditorium Annex, and together they went to the Baltimore & Ohio for the presents. Nothing could be found of them in lalcago, and telegrams were sent to Washington requesting that immediate steps be

taken to trace them. "The presents were sent by our legation about June 25," the Minister said last night, "and ought to have reached here long before this. They consisted of Gobelin tapestry and two enameled vases. They were forwarded to the legation by the Minister of the Household at the order of the Emperor, as a token of his respect for Mrs. Gresham. The presents were taken from the Imperial Palace by the Emperor's selection, and their money value cannot be computed. My formal letter of thanks, speaking for the Emperor, was in the miss-

BROUGHT FROM THE AZORES.

The Disabled Catalonia's Passengers Landed at New Yirk. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.-The North German Lloyd steamer Braunschweig arrived at

quarantine to-night from Bremen, via the Azores islands, bringing the passengers of the Cunard steamer Catalonia, which she picked up on Jan. 23 in latitude 47:44 north. 34:18 west, and which she towed into Ponte del Gada, a port in the Azores. The Catalonia left Liverpool on Jan. 16 and Queenstown on Jan. 17, and had proceeded about 1,047 miles west of Fastnet, when her shaft broke, leaving her helpless. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 22d the Braunschweig love in sight, and in response to the Catalonia's signals agreed to tow her to the Azores, which port was safely reached on Jan. 28. The Catalonia was left there to refit. After coaling, the Braunschweig took on board all the passengers of the Cata-lonia and left the Azores on Jan. 30. All were well on arrival here. The Catalonia will stop at the Azores until a new section of shaft is sent from England to replace the broken one.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Feb. 11 .- Arrived: America. from Bremen. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11 .- Arrived: Cuffe.

from New York. OBITUARY. Commander George M. Bache, a Re-

tired Officer of the Navy.

WASHINGTON. Feb. 11.—Commander George M. Bache, United States navy, re-tired, died to-day at the age of fifty-five. George M. Bache was worn in Washington, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Pensylvania in 1857. He received the thanks of Admiral Porter for meritrious services in the engagement with the Vicksburg batteries in May, 1863, during which his ship, the Cincinnati, was sunk.

gunboat Lexington and the sloop Powhatan. He was in both attacks on Fort Fisher, where he was wounded.

He did gallant service in command of the

Other Deaths. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 11.-News has been received here of the death in Brighton, England, of Hon. Jeff Clark, brother of Judge M. Lewis Clark, the well-known racing official. Mr. Clark is worth a million and a half dollars, made in the South African gold mines, and Judge Clark is one of the heirs. Judge Clark is now in England, having gone there to meet his brother, NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—An autopsy was held to-day on the body of John C. Jones, president of the United States Grate Bar Company. It showed that instead of morphine poisoning having been the cause of his death, as was suspected, he died of

Bright's disease.

Y. M. C. A. Annual Convention. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 11.—The board of directors of the National Association of General Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. decided to-day to call the annual convention of the organization for this city June 5 to 9. About 500 general secretaries, representing the United States and Canada, will attend.

Gold Leaf Stelen by Burglars. CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Burglars last night opened the safe of Samuel A. Crocker Co., dealers in surgical instruments and dental supplies, and caried away between \$2,500 and \$3,000 worth of gold leaf.



G. PENNSYLVANIA ST.

KNIGHT & JILLSON

75 and 77